

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2635
(RAF/77/017)
28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF
BOTSWANA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE, SWAZILAND, UNITED
REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, AND ZAMBIA

Assistance in Transit-Transport for the Land-Locked
Southern African Sub-Region (RAF/77/017)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval :	March 1979
Starting date of project activities :	August 1978 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date :	June 1980
To be executed by :	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Government implementing agencies :	All relevant Ministries
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval :	\$403 900
Source of UNDP financing :	Regional Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The difficulty of access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets and by additional transportation, transit and trans-shipment costs, poses serious constraints to the development of land-locked developing countries. Several United Nations resolutions have urged the international community to assist these countries through appropriate programmes of financial and technical assistance aimed at mitigating their geographical handicap.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of \$250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

2. Zambia, in particular, has gradually grown to rely on the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam for the transport of its exports and imports. Tanzania, on the other hand, is faced with serious problems of congestion in its main deep-water harbour and internal transport facilities, resulting from the increasing volume of Zambia transit traffic. Zambia's situation became critical in early 1978, and President Kaunda in May 1978 approached the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme concerning emergency assistance.

3. A small allocation had previously been approved for Preparatory Assistance in order to enable UNCTAD to undertake an overview of the transit-transport difficulties of the sub-region and lay the groundwork for a comprehensive cost analysis of each of the twelve major transit routes. This task is completed and UNCTAD has issued a report which includes a draft document for a full-scale project to be funded by UNDP, currently being considered by the Governments concerned.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The over-all objective of the project is to facilitate the transit-transport of Zambian exports to and imports from the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam, in complementing assistance measures being undertaken by bilateral and other multi-lateral donors. The project will produce: (a) a viable legal framework for Dar es Salaam port authorities for the disposal of unclaimed, damaged or otherwise unwanted goods destined for Zambia; (b) technical reports containing recommendations for the reorganization of over-all procurement policies and planning, including the issues of cargo mix and storage as well as documentation and procedures; (c) high-level advice on the management of rail and road services for the Zambia/Dar es Salaam corridor; and (d) an information system for the forecast of foreign exchange needs related to transit-transport for Zambia.

III. Inputs

5. Under the assistance now approved, UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, a team of medium-term (3 to 12 months) specialists in various disciplines, such as: cargo surveyor, port and customs administration specialist, shipping expert, storage specialist, transit documentation expert, railway and road operations specialists and financial economist; and some administrative support personnel.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows :

	<u>Previously approved</u>	<u>Present approval</u>	<u>Total approved</u>
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Personnel	84 250	368 300	452 550
Equipment	750	29 300	30 050
Miscellaneous		6 300	6 300
	<u>85 000</u>	<u>403 900</u>	<u>488 900</u>

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2636
(RAF/77/032)
28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF
BENIN, CAPE VERDE, GAMBIA, GHANA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, IVORY
COAST, LIBERIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, NIGERIA, SENEGAL,
SIERRA LEONE, TOGO AND UPPER VOLTA

Assistance to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
in Trade Expansion and Economic Integration (RAF/77/032)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval :	February 1979
Starting date of project activities :	March 1978 (Including preparatory assistance)
Planned completion date :	December 1980
To be executed by :	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Government implementation agency :	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval :	\$520 000
Source of UNDP financing :	Regional Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) came into being in May 1975 with the signing of the Treaty of Lagos by 15 West African States. Cape Verde subsequently joined the Community bringing the membership up to sixteen countries as follows: Benin, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of \$250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta. The Treaty of Lagos covers a broad area of economic co-operation, and established the following institutions: (a) the Authority of Heads of State and Government; (b) the Council of Ministers; and (c) various Technical and Specialized Commissions.

2. The Executive Secretary has been requested to prepare practical proposals for setting up a programme of activities leading to the establishment of a West African Customs Union. The ECOWAS Secretariat has therefore launched three major study projects, for which assistance has been requested from several regional and international agencies, including UNDP. These are: the Trade Study, the General Economic Survey, and the Transport and Telecommunications Study.

3. In co-operation with other agencies such as the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the International Trade Centre (ITC), UNCTAD has been requested to undertake substantive responsibilities for a number of partial studies.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The major objective of the project is to help ECOWAS fulfil its mandate in relation to the implementation of the Lagos Treaty, with specific emphasis on Trade and Customs matters.

5. Within the Trade Study and the General Economic Survey, the project will complete a study of financial and monetary obstacles to trade expansion, a study of policy options in relation to trade liberalization, a study of short-term possibilities for monetary and financial co-operation, a study of medium-term possibilities for monetary and financial co-operation, a report on fiscal co-operation and a review of integration projects.

III. Inputs

6. On behalf of the ECOWAS Secretariat, the Nigerian Institute for Economic and Social Research (NISER) has over-all responsibility for co-ordination of study projects, and specific responsibility for the General Economic Survey in collaboration with the Centre Ivoirien de Recherche Economique et Sociale (CIRES).

7. Counterpart staff from the ECOWAS Secretariat, short-term consultants and expertise from NISER/CIRES will be made available to work with the senior adviser and the consultants provided under the aegis of UNCTAD. In addition to the services of the senior adviser on trade expansion and economic integration, UNDP will finance consultancies in trade and customs, fiscal and monetary co-operation, economic co-operation, trade promotion and documentation. In consultation with ECOWAS, some of these consultancies will be subcontracted by UNCTAD to nationals of member states wherever feasible. A provision of \$125,500 is set aside for this purpose.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2637
(RAF/78/050)
28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WHOLE AFRICA REGION

African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (RAF/78/050)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of approval :	March 1979
Starting date of project activities :	April 1979
Planned completion date :	December 1981
To be executed by :	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Government implementing agencies :	African Engineering Institutions
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval :	\$500 000
Source of UNDP financing :	Regional Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. In January 1974, UNESCO convened the Conference of Ministers of African Member States responsible for the application of Science and Technology to Development (CASTAFRICA) in Dakar, Senegal, with the co-operation of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Various recommendations arose therefrom concerning the training of African scientific and technological personnel, including specific means through increased co-operation towards strengthening African institutions and fostering collaboration among national universities.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of \$250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

2. As one immediate follow-up, UNESCO organized a mission which visited 19 African countries and concluded in favour of establishing a network of centres for science and technology to play the role of catalyst in the exchange at the post-graduate level.

3. A first meeting of experts representing institutions in higher-level engineering education in Africa was convened at the UNESCO Regional Office of Science and Technology (ROSTA) Nairobi, Kenya, in 1976, which established a list of all eligible participating Institutions and of particular disciplines in which significant results could be expected. A second meeting of experts took place in December 1978, which finalized the structures and the functions of the intended Network.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The development objective of the project is to promote close and active collaboration between African Engineering, Scientific and Higher Educational Institutions involved in post-graduate training and research through the establishment of a Network of African Institutions, as part of the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The disciplines selected are as follows: agricultural, civil, chemical, electrical, mechanical, energy, water resources, mining and geological, and metallurgical engineering.

5. The Network will comprise a Management Committee made up of all representatives of the Co-ordination Institutions designated for each of the disciplines. It will be funded through fees contributed by the participating Institutions, and will cover the following functions: communications, training, research and development, administration, and policy formulation. At the conclusion of the preliminary phase, the Secretariat of the Network will be taken over by the Association of African Universities (AAU), which will then appoint the Regional Co-ordinator.

III. Inputs

6. In the preparatory phase, UNESCO's Regional Office of Science and Technology in Africa (ROSTA) will provide its facilities for launching the Network as well as a project co-ordinator, under UNDP's financing. Various short-term consultants will be assigned to assist the Co-ordinating Institutions in specialized areas of research work and training. A provision has also been allocated for the exchange of visiting professors in the Africa Region.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	\$
Personnel	338 900
Training	125 500
Equipment	14 600
Miscellaneous	21 000
	500 000

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2638
(RAF/75/022)
28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF
BENIN, THE GAMBIA, GHANA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, IVORY COAST,
LIBERIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, NIGERIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE,
TOGO AND UPPER VOLTA

Assistance to the West African Rice Development Association
(Phase II) (Supplementary Assistance) (RAF/75/022)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval :	March 1979
Starting date of project activities :	July 1975 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date :	December 1981
To be executed by :	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency :	West African Rice Development Association (WARDA)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval :	\$500 000
Source of UNDP financing :	Regional Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) is an inter-governmental organization now composed of fifteen States in West Africa, created for the purpose of maximizing rice production. It was set up in September 1970 and its Secretariat is located in Monrovia, Liberia.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of \$250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

2. During a first phase of assistance, UNDP provided institutional support to help to establish WARDA, at a cost of approximately \$1 million (RAF/71/220). 1/ In the course of the project an FAO/UNDP review mission concluded that a Phase II project would be necessary, in order more particularly to support WARDA's Development Department, shifting the emphasis from assistance of an administrative nature to activities more directly related to increasing rice production. It was for this purpose that UNDP assistance was initially approved for the present project in July 1975. 2/

3. Since its creation, WARDA has made a remarkable contribution in the promotion of rice cultivation in the sub-region. The cultivated areas of high yielding varieties which were negligible ten years ago, are now estimated at 20% of the total rice area. Irrigated rice with total water control with a yield about three times higher, is currently practised on about 30,000 hectares. The training of almost 100 rice production specialists from 1973 to 1978 constitutes an asset to rice development in terms of transfer of technology. WARDA has also contributed to rice development by assisting in the national planning of the rice sector, through identification, preparation, pursuit of funds and management of projects through close collaboration with national authorities.

4. However, the achievement of WARDA's main objective - making West Africa self-sufficient in rice - is a much more complex and difficult task than initially planned. If total production has increased between 1960 and 1976 from 1,600,000 to 2,400,000 tons, importation has increased at an ever higher rate, due to the doubling of rice consumption per capita, escalating from around 10 kgs in 1960 to 19 kgs in 1977. Self-sufficiency therefore remains a long-term objective.

5. In order not to discontinue abruptly its assistance while WARDA itself is embarked on a wide search for financial assistance to increase its operations, UNDP decided to extend the current project phase by another year at the present scale, and during the two subsequent years in a gradually decreasing fashion. This takes also into account sharply increasing consumption demands for rice which is becoming more and more appreciated by the populations in Africa, although rice production has already doubled in the past twenty years.

II. Objectives and activities

6. The objectives of the project continue to be those assigned to WARDA by its Constitution, aiming at promoting rice production within the countries of West Africa. These include increasing the quantity of rice produced as well as improvement of quality, use of better varieties, introduction of rational production methods, implementation of phytosanitary controls, promotion of storage, and marketing of rice both within the member countries and outside.

1/ DP/SF/R.12/Add. 75/Rev. 2.

2/ DP/PROJECTS/2051.

7. For the execution of WARDA programmes, there are a Research and a Development Department, and supporting these are the Documentation, the Communications and the Statistics Divisions. UNDP's assistance will focus on supporting the Development Department, the Research Department being already substantially assisted by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), among others.

8. WARDA's Development programme is designed to assure that the results of its research programme are translated into action. UNDP's assistance will assist the Development Department strengthen its operations in promoting rice cultivation in the sub-region by helping member countries prepare and implement new rice projects or improve performance of ongoing ones; by collecting, analysing and processing data; by fostering inter-country co-ordination for in-service training and extension services.

III. Inputs

9. UNDP will continue to provide for another three years, through the Executing Agency, for the services of a team leader who will act as senior adviser and liaison officer to the Executive Secretary. So as to allow the gradual take over by WARDA itself, the other elements of UNDP assistance will be provided on a declining scale. These include the services of two agronomists, a translator, two United Nations volunteers and some consultancies.

IV. Financial data

10. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows :

	<u>Previously approved</u>	<u>Present approval</u>	<u>Total approved</u>
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Personnel	1 013 700	479 480	1 493 180
Subcontract	13 000	-	13 000
Training	101 380	3 000	104 380
Equipment	22 750	4 000	26 750
Miscellaneous	18 170	13 520	31 690
	<u>1 169 000</u>	<u>500 000</u>	<u>1 669 000</u>

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2639
(RAF/77/046)
28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Assistance to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) (Phase III)

(Supplementary Preparatory Assistance) (RAF/77/046)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval :	March 1979
Starting date of project activities :	January 1978 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date :	December 1979
To be executed by :	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
Government implementing agency :	Governing Council of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Islamic Development Bank (IDEP)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval :	\$800 000
Source of UNDP financing :	Regional Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) was set up in 1964 as an autonomous institution under the aegis of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to provide training for development planning officials and specialists in African countries, conduct research on problem of African development and provide short-term advisory services to African Governments in the field of development planning.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of \$250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

2. Over the years the training has consisted on one hand of a main course, the duration of which has varied between six and nine months, intended to produce qualified junior and middle-level planners, on the other hand of various short-term courses, seminars and conferences intended for top-level planners and specialists.

3. The main source of finance of IDEP's activities has been UNDP, but UNDP's funds have been supplemented by cash contributions from African Governments. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and Sweden and others have contributed to special activities.

4. UNDP's assistance has been given in three phases. Under the first phase project (RAF/65/519, 1964-1970) 1/, UNDP provided \$4.6 million, and under the Phase II project (RAF/71/193, 1970-1977) 2/ the UNDP contribution amounted to \$8.5 million. These figures do not include Government cash contributions. The Executing Agency for these two UNDP projects was the United Nations.

5. A joint United Nations/UNDP/ECA evaluation mission recommended in 1976 that a Phase III project receiving UNDP assistance be approved. The ECA Conference of Ministers in 1979 expressed the conviction that IDEP should in future years play a more important role in training for development planning in Africa.

6. It is therefore the intention of UNDP to approve a full-scale Phase III project and annually to provide \$800,000 to IDEP for each of the years 1978-1982. African Governments are together to contribute \$US 1 million annually to IDEP's budget in accordance with a resolution adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers. This Conference will be meeting again from 20 to 28 March 1979. In accordance with the new role given to ECA in the execution of UNDP-financed projects, it was decided that ECA would be Executing Agency for the Phase III project.

7. Before finalization and approbation of the full-scale project, a change in IDEP's statute is to be effected to bring it in full harmony with the United Nations Financial and Staff Regulations. Meanwhile, preparatory assistance covering 1978 was approved. This preparatory assistance has now been extended to cover 1979.

II. Objectives and activities

8. The long-term objective to which this project is intended to contribute is the quantitative and qualitative build-up of a corps of development planners in African countries, able gradually to take over from foreign experts.

9. The immediate objective of the full-scale project will be to enable IDEP to fulfil its intended role of providing post-graduate specialized training in development planning and undertake such other activities - short-term courses, seminars, research, advisory services - as will likewise help African countries in their planning.

1/ SF/R.7/Add.40.

2/ DP/SF/R.11/Add.143.

10. The preparatory assistance and its extension has no specific operational purpose. It is a temporary measure pending finalization of IDEP's statute.

11. Project activities will remain essentially the same as indicated above under paragraphs 1, 2 and 9.

III. Inputs

12. The assistance will be used in its entirety to finance the international staff of IDEP : director, deputy director, lecturers, librarian, interpreters and translators.

IV. Financial data

13. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows :

	<u>Previously approved</u>	<u>Present approval</u>	<u>Total approved</u>
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Personnel	800 000	800 000	1 600 000

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2640

(RAF/79/008)

28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE
GOVERNMENTS OF BENIN, GHANA, IVORY COAST, MALI, NIGER,
TOGO AND UPPER VOLTA

Onchocerciasis Control Programme in the Volta River Basin
(RAF/79/008)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	April 1979
Starting date of project activities:	1/
Planned completion date:	December 1981
To be executed by:	International Development Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) (as fiscal agent) and the World Health Organization (WHO) (which will undertake field work)
Government implementing agencies:	Ministries of Health
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	\$1 895 000
Source of UNDP financing:	Regional Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Onchocerciasis, or river blindness, by affecting the vision and physical fitness of people afflicted with it, is the single most debilitating disease preventing population settlement and economic development in the valleys of the Volta River Basin area - in Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta. Apart from being a public health problem, (over one million people were estimated to be infected in the area), onchocerciasis contributed to overpopulation in the poor soil areas neighbouring the affected valleys and is an obstacle to the whole socio-economic development of the savannah belt of the Volta River Basin area which is primarily based on agriculture and cattle raising.

1/ This project constitutes a direct contribution to the Onchocerciasis Control Programme and the first contribution will be made available during 1979.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of \$250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

2. In response to the requests of the seven countries concerned, a Preparatory Assistance Mission was organized and financed largely by UNDP in 1971 (RAF/71/188 and later, RAF/72/128) with the main objective of establishing a strategy for a programme for the control of onchocerciasis in the river basin. Guided by a Steering Committee made up of the World Bank, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNDP, the Mission prepared a report constituting the over-all strategy for the Onchocerciasis Control Programme (OCP) which was launched in 1974 with an expected duration of 20 years.

3. The World Bank accepted the responsibility for assisting in marshalling the necessary funds for the activity and subsequently managing the OCP Fund while WHO is responsible for the field operations. For the major part of the first phase (1974-1979), UNDP specifically financed part of the research and training components of the programme under the project RAF/74/004 2/. However, it was decided in 1978, for practicality in reporting procedures and to adhere to a principle of untied contributions for all donors, that UNDP would henceforth be contributing directly to the Fund for the years 1979 to 1981.

4. The financing of the second phase of the OCP (1980-1985) is presently being secured. Certain donors have urged that greater importance be put on the Economic Development Unit of the Programme Director's office to ensure long-term success of the programme aside from health aspects. This would, in turn, ensure greater involvement of the National Onchocerciasis Committees in the programme which is desirable because they will one day take over the programme. Another step in this direction is the appointment of the recently-formed Commission on Alternative Technologies, whose mandate is to pursue serious and imaginative study on methods of bringing down costs of the OCP with the goal of transferring administrative and operation control and responsibility for the Programme to recipient countries.

II. Objectives and activities

5. The objective of the OCP is to reduce the impact of onchocerciasis to a sufficiently low level so that it no longer represents either a public health problem or an obstacle to socio-economic development and also to maintain and adjust control activities so as to stabilize the disease at a tolerable level.

6. Since at present the disease is not amenable to mass chemotherapy, onchocerciasis control depends largely on controlling the blackfly vector, Simulium Damnosum, with larvicides. To attain its objective, the programme will continue to pursue a series of activities initiated during the first phase. These activities are as follows: organization of aerial larvicide operations; carrying out entomological surveillance of the treated areas; evaluation of the operations by regular epidemiological investigations; regular monitoring of the long-term safety of the larvicide treatment for the environment.

7. In addition, intensive research will also be undertaken in chemotherapy for mass application and in developing appropriate alternative technologies for vector control. National personnel will also be trained in the various disciplines for maintenance of the continuing success of the operations.

III. Inputs

8. Since UNDP has become a regular donor to the Programme, the UNDP contribution will be made directly to the OCP Fund.

IV. Financial data

9. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows for the remaining years of the UNDP current cycle (1979-1981):

	<u>\$</u>
Mission costs	30 000
UNDP direct costs	1 865 000
	1 895 000

- - - - -

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2641
(ZAM/77/002)
28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBIA

Project title and number:	<u>Animal Disease Control and Eradication</u> <u>(ZAM/77/002)</u>
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Department of Veterinary and Tsetse Control Services
Date of approval:	December 1978 (including preparatory assistance)
Starting date for project operations:	November 1977
Duration:	Four years
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	\$1 847 620
Estimated UNDP contribution:	\$2 007 120
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. It is a declared policy of the Government of Zambia to develop the livestock sector so as to increase its contribution to the agricultural sector and to the national economy. The contribution of the livestock sector to Zambia's gross domestic product is currently only three per cent. However, this does not accurately reflect the importance of the livestock sector to the country as most rural people own livestock which is not yet integrated into the market economy. Although the Government banned the importation of beef in 1976, it is evident that a considerable market for livestock products continues to exist which cannot be fully supplied from domestic resources. It is also an established fact that the presence of diseases, such as East Coast Fever and trypanosomiasis is a major cause of the low productivity in the traditional livestock sector. A coherent programme of animal diseases is thus an essential prerequisite for a national livestock development. It is against this background that the Government of Zambia requested UNDP/FAO assistance in establishing a programme of disease control and eradication, which may eventually be integrated with other such national projects in the sub-region.

2. The preparatory assistance was required to, inter alia, provide assistance in finalizing the project document for the main project; identify the training requirements of the Zambian personnel with a view to preparing a training programme; and to initiate the procurement of UNDP/FAO supplied equipment to the animal disease control programme. The funds now approved for the main project coming into operation will serve, inter alia, to determine the distribution and economic importance of East Coast Fever and other tick-borne diseases; through surveys, field and laboratory studies to activate the Central Veterinary Research Station; to establish routine laboratory procedures for the relevant animal diseases; and to assist the Government in the formulation of detailed plans for the control and eradication of the major livestock diseases which occur in Zambia.

II. The project

3. The long-term objective of the project is to contain and control the following animal diseases: East Coast Fever, Trypanosomiasis which is transmitted by the Tsetse fly, fertility diseases, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Food-and-Mouth Disease and African Swine Fever.

4. The immediate objectives are to: (a) expand and improve the field capability of the Government to diagnose and control the major livestock diseases which occur in Zambia; (b) strengthen the present research branch of the Department of Veterinary and Tsetse Control Services and assist it in producing antigens and vaccines for combating the major livestock diseases; (c) train the local staff in the techniques involved, with the ultimate objective of establishing a nationally self-sufficient programme; and (d) assist the Government in developing a programme for the control and/or eradication of the major livestock diseases which occur in Zambia.

5. UNDP will provide the services of a team leader and specialists as follows: bacteriologist; protozoologist; tick ecologist; epizootiologist (trypanosomiasis); epizootiologist (reproductive disorders); virologist; laboratory technician (bacteriology); laboratory technician (protozoology) and laboratory technician (virology). UNDP will also provide \$290,000 worth of equipment.

6. The Government will provide counterpart project personnel, particularly in the areas of veterinary research and laboratory technology, as well as equipment and the necessary premises, including laboratories.

7. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	<u>m/m</u>	<u>\$</u>
International staff	315	1 625 750
Equipment		290 000
Miscellaneous		<u>91 370</u>
		2 007 120

- - - - -

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2642
(RLA/75/094)

30 December 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE
GOVERNMENTS OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (ANTIGUA, BARBADOS, BELIZE, DOMINICA,
GRENADA, GUYANA, JAMAICA, MONTserrat, ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA,
SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT, AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO)

Multi-sector Regional Planning Project for the Caribbean
(Supplementary Assistance) (RLA/75/094)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	July 1977
Starting date of project activities:	January 1976
Planned completion date:	July 1979
To be executed by:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	\$287 700
Source of UNDP financing:	Regional Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The project is primarily designed to assist the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the governments in development planning, programming and regional project identification, so as to help achieve the aims and objectives of the Community and ensure that regional integration makes the maximum contribution to regional development and that the benefits of integration are equitably distributed.
2. This project was included in the 1975-77 UNDP Programme of Technical Co-operation for the Caribbean Community adopted at the Caribbean Basin Subregional meeting in Georgetown, Guyana, in October 1974. It is the principal component of UNDP assistance to CARICOM and is closely linked to the projects, Development of Regional Statistical Services (RLA/74/077)^{1/}, and Development of Statistical Services in the Eastern Caribbean ^{2/}.

^{1/} DP/PROJECTS/1145.

^{2/} DP/PROJECTS/1136.

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2686(XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of \$250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

3. Because of the relatively long-term requirements of instituting an adequate regional planning system for the Caribbean and linking it to national plans and needs, as well as of the limited UNDP resources available, it has not been possible to obtain fully satisfactory results within the time-frame envisaged. Supplementary assistance has therefore been approved to assist CARICOM and the Governments concerned in following up on the technical studies prepared by the project, and in consolidating work under the various objectives.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The long-range objectives of the project are to assist: (a) the CARICOM Secretariat and the Governments in the region in establishing an effective basis for regional planning and for co-ordination of national development planning, and particularly in establishing and implementing a Regional Perspective Plan as a framework for regional development; and (b) the Governments with particular reference to the less developed countries of the region in establishing appropriate machineries for national planning.

5. The immediate objectives are to assist: (a) in the implementation of Chapter VI of the Common Market Treaty, and particularly in the preparation of a Regional Perspective Plan as a framework for regional planning; (b) in organizing a continuous regional planning system; (c) in identifying regional projects for implementation within the framework of the Regional Perspective Plan; and (d) the regional institutions - the Caribbean Development Bank, the Eastern Caribbean Common Market, the Caribbean Investment Corporation and the Caribbean Community Secretariat - in carrying out their functions related to regional planning.

III. Inputs

6. UNDP will provide for the services of international personnel: a team leader/general development planner, a regional planner, a quantitative economic planner, an agricultural planner, an industrial planner, a monetary and financial expert, a fiscal planner, a manpower planner, a transportation planner, administrative officers and consultants.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	<u>Previously approved</u>		<u>Present approval</u>		<u>Total approved</u>	
	<u>m/m</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>m/m</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>m/m</u>	<u>\$</u>
Personnel	47.0	212 100	47.0	245 300	94.0	457 400
Training		-		20 000		20 000
Equipment		19 000		4 600		23 600
Miscellaneous		6 000		17 800		23 800
		<u>237 100</u>		<u>287 700</u>		<u>524 800</u>

- - - - -

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2642
(SOM/71/519)
28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA

Technical Education and Vocational Training (Supplementary Assistance) (SOM/71/519)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	January 1979
Starting date of project activities:	January 1972 (including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	December 1981
To be executed by:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) as associated agency
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Education
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	\$2 029 200
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. With the acute manpower needs in Somalia and the increased demand for technical education and vocational training, teacher training demands top priority, especially instructor training in the field of vocational training.
2. Although agriculture and livestock development remain the main productive activities in Somalia, industrial development is becoming increasingly important. Industrial development and progress in mechanization in agriculture require skilled manpower, of which there is a dearth in Somalia, especially at the craftsman level. Hence, one of the Government's development objectives is to expand the system of technical education and especially of vocational training in the country.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of \$250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

3. The project, which started in 1972^{1/}, has dealt mainly with the training of technicians and craftsmen. In the field of technical education, a two-year technical teacher training course was started in November 1976 and the first batch of students graduated in September 1978. In the field of vocational training only craftsmen courses have been conducted. However, there was virtually no possibility to train counterpart instructors to the internationally-recruited experts because of the inability of the Government to assign the necessary counterpart personnel to the project. Therefore, in the three-year extension of the project now approved, activities will be concentrated on the training of instructors to be recruited from among the graduates of the technical teacher and vocational instructor courses.

II. Objectives and activities

4. There will be no change in the objectives of the project during the extended period. Within the original objective of strengthening the technical education and vocational training in Somalia, emphasis will be placed on training of technical teachers and vocational instructors. The immediate objectives of the project remain to assist in preparing and implementing a national scheme in training and up-grading skilled workers; in the establishment of vocational training in selected training centres; in the introduction of pre-vocational, pre-technical and agricultural education in primary and secondary schools; and in training teachers in agricultural subjects.

5. To achieve these objectives, a second two-year course of technical teacher training in four specializations will be started (mechanical, electrical, automotive and building engineering fields respectively). An instructor training two-year course will also be introduced in the mechanical, electrical, automotive, sheet-metal and welding, wood-work and building trades, respectively.

III. Inputs

6. Under the assistance now approved UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agencies (UNESCO and ILO), the services of nine international experts and four United Nations volunteers for technical teacher and vocational instructor training. Two experts will be assigned to each specialization, one for theoretical education and the other for training in skills. Other UNDP financed inputs include payment of supporting project staff, supplies and equipment, including audio-visual aids for classroom instruction and one language laboratory.

7. To carry out the activities for which assistance is now approved, the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic will make available 6 instructors for the instructor training course, 150 trainees for this course, 20 counterpart personnel for the following specializations: mechanical, electrical, automotive and civil/building engineering as well as 20 trainees for the teacher and instructor training course. The Government will furthermore make available the buildings and the equipment of the Mogadishu Technical Institute and supplies as necessary. It will also construct and equip the new Mogadishu Vocational Training Centre.

IV. Financial data

8. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	<u>Previously approved</u> \$	<u>Present approval</u> \$	<u>Total approved</u> \$
Personnel	1 617 930	1 815 600	3 433 530
Training	40 580	107 000	147 580
Equipment	66 410	69 600	136 010
Miscellaneous	<u>29 150</u>	<u>37 000</u>	<u>66 150</u>
	<u>1 754 070</u>	<u>2 029 200</u>	<u>3 783 270</u>

9. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is \$1,634,700 in kind.

- - - - -

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2643
(SOM/78/009)
28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA

Development of Civil Aviation Facilities and Services (SOM/78/009)

Report of the Administrator

Date of present approval:	January 1979
Starting date of project activities:	January 1979
Planned completion date:	December 1981
To be executed by:	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Transport, Department of Civil Aviation
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	\$1 486 500
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. This new approval of UNDP/ICAO assistance in the area of civil aviation is to be viewed against the Government's over-all objective of developing airports and civil aviation services and facilities, so as to provide a sound basis for the establishment of safe and regular air transport operations between the different parts of the country as well as with the outside world.

2. A previous project, Airport Facilities Development (SOM/75/023)^{1/}, was approved in December 1976 for a period of two years to help to establish an efficient aeronautical telecommunications section in the Department of Civil Aviation. The project was to achieve the commissioning of new installations at the Mogadishu, Kisimayo and Hargeisa airports and to establish operational safety standards and procedures. Although

^{1/} DP/PROJECTS/1968.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of \$250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

considerable progress was achieved despite trained manpower shortages, at the end of this two-year period the immediate objectives had not been fully met. Further activities within the new project for UNDP/ICAO assistance will be carefully planned and standards of performance set, to be reviewed periodically with the Government, which will provide adequate support to the project to contain the past shortcomings.

II. Objectives and activities

3. Although the present project contributes a follow-up phase to the previous activities, immediate objectives of the previous project remain substantially unaltered. The present project, however, expands the scope of the assistance and places emphasis on training. It is concerned with the following two main disciplines in the area of civil aviation, namely: the regulation of administrative control of civil aviation operations; and the provision of ground facilities and services for civil flying operations. Among the immediate objectives are the improvement of the major airports at Mogadiscio, Hargeisa and Kisimayo to allow for safe and economic operations of larger aircraft; improvement of telecommunication facilities and radio navigational aids at airports and within the Somali airspace to meet international and safety requirements; improvement of lighting, visual aids and power supply at principal airports; and provision of qualified personnel through fellowships, in-service and on-the-job training.

4. To this end, the national and international staff working together will carry out a number of specific activities in the respective disciplines of aeronautical telecommunication engineering, radio workshop maintenance, radio field maintenance, electro-mechanical maintenance, aeronautical meteorology, airport meteorological instruments calibration, airport fire and rescue, aerodrome engineering air traffic control, aeronautical information service, operation and licensing and training.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for: the services of an aeronautical telecommunication adviser, a radio workshop maintenance expert, a radio field maintenance expert, an electro-mechanical maintenance expert, an aeronautical meteorologist, and consultants; United Nations volunteers, equipment and fellowships.

6. The Government will provide: a Director of Civil Aviation, Chief of Telecommunications, Director of Meteorology, Senior Radio Maintenance Technicians, two technicians in electro-mechanics and other senior personnel in the specialized fields for which consultancy services are going to be recruited; offices, workshops and stores, equipment, supplies and maintenance of project vehicles.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	\$
Personnel	1 041 300
Training	295 400
Subcontract	30 000
Equipment	98 000
Miscellaneous	21 800
	1 486 500

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is \$342,000 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2644
(SOM/78/006)

28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA

Project title and number:	<u>Strengthening of the Animal Disease Control and Veterinary Laboratory Services (Phase II) (SOM/78/006)</u>
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range
Date of approval:	January 1979
Starting date for project operations:	January 1979
Duration	Three years
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	\$473 500 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	\$1 634 000
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Rinderpest, bovine tuberculosis and foot-and-mouth disease are endemic in Somalia, although good progress has been made in the control of rinderpest. Other diseases including trypanosomiasis and external as well as internal parasites continue to undermine livestock exports and the entire livestock industry in general. It is therefore a cardinal principle of the Government's agricultural policy to develop an improved veterinary field service supported by adequate laboratory facilities capable of effectively servicing the livestock population. Considerable efforts have been made by the Government with external assistance to strengthen the veterinary field services of the country. Somalia has since 1967 participated in the regional vaccination and rinderpest control programme sponsored by the Organization of African Unity. Since 1973, the Government has been carrying out a national project along similar lines for the control and eventual eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

/...

2. The activities of the previous first phase project (SOM/73/006)^{1/} were mainly concentrated on the laboratories of the Serum and Vaccine Institute in Mogadiscio, to which the project was attached. Although most of its objectives were achieved, such important activities as diagnostic training, extension and field investigation services were not given full attention.

II. The project

3. The Phase II project will be concerned with the establishment of a fully-fledged diagnostic laboratory. Extension services and field investigation services will be improved. The Government has decided to establish one new regional laboratory and to re-activate the existing one in Hargeysa. The development objectives include the development of an animal disease investigation and control system and strengthening of research diagnostic facilities and veterinary infrastructure for identification and control of animal diseases. The immediate objectives are to: (a) develop the existing serum so that research can be undertaken at an advanced level; (b) produce high-quality vaccines and other bio-products; (c) provide an investigation, diagnostic and control system in respect of animal diseases; and (d) strengthen the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range and thus enable it to carry out its tasks of developing suitable disease investigation and control systems.

4. UNDP will provide for the cost of a team of specialists under a subcontract, a teamleader/epidemiologist and a tickborne disease expert, consultants and support personnel, fellowships and equipment. The Government will make available to the project national counterpart personnel to the expatriate specialists, laboratory technicians, skilled workers and equipment.

5. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	<u>m/m</u>	<u>\$</u>
International staff, including		
Administrative support personnel	82	461 000
Subcontract		828 000
Fellowships		66 000
Equipment		231 000
Miscellaneous		48 000
		<u>1 634 000</u>

^{1/} DP/PROJECTS/792 and 2038.

- - - - -

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

Distributed on request

BDP/PROJECTS/2645

(NIR/78/008)

28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Air Traffic Control (Preparatory Assistance)(NIR/78/008)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	December 1978
Starting date of project activities:	January 1979 (Planned)
Planned completion date:	November 1981
To be executed by:	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
Government Implementing Agency:	Federal Ministry of Civil Aviation
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	\$2 965 800
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The need for an adequate and efficient transportation system which is vital to economic growth and expanding productivity in a country like Nigeria is evident. The Government recognizing this, committed its support in its Third National Development Plan by directing 22 per cent of the Public Sector Capital Programme towards the Transportation Sector. Air Transport will receive N527 million in investments while N37.9 million will be spent on improving safety in aircraft operations.
2. With the continuing increase and complexity of air traffic in the Nigerian air space, the implementation of radar control is necessary in order to ensure safety and expedition of air traffic. Nigeria has at present twelve operational airports and by 1982 there will be sixteen, five of which will have radar Air Traffic Control equipment. Forty of the total licensed ATC officers will require a "D" licence which will qualify them to operate the new radar equipment which is being installed and which will become operational at the beginning of February 1979.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of \$250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objective of the project is to promote air safety in Nigeria through: (a) the provision of assistance to the Government in the form of qualified personnel to operate the new radar equipment to be put into immediate operation at five major airports; and (b) the training of national personnel in order that the operation of the ATC radar systems throughout the country will be entirely manned by qualified Nigerian air traffic controllers by November 1981.

III. Inputs

4. UNDP will provide for the services of one senior ATC radar adviser/project co-ordinator; thirty-six expatriate "D" licensed radar air traffic controllers; the training of forty Nigerian air traffic controllers for "D" radar licences; support staff and equipment.

5. The Government will provide salaries and maintenance for trainees, and equipment and housing accommodation.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	<u>\$</u>
Personnel	180 540
Subcontracts	2 600 000
Equipment	64 000
Miscellaneous	121 260
	<u>2 965 800</u>

7. The estimated value expressed in US dollars of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is \$17,438,400 in kind.

- - - - -

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

Distributed on request

✓DP/PROJECTS/2646
(ETH/79/003)
28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA

National Quality Control and Testing Centre (ETH/79/003)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	February 1979
Starting date of project activities:	June 1979
Planned completion date:	February 1982
To be executed by:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Government implementing agency:	Ethiopian Standards Institution (ESI), Ministry of Commerce and Tourism
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	\$1 421 200
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. With an economy that is predominantly agricultural, Ethiopia has small industry and commerce sectors that are growing rather rapidly. The need in this regard has been recognized by the Government to organize industrial and commercial activities in such a way as to rationalize and improve productivity and the quality of products, and to reduce waste. Through standardization and quality control, it is anticipated that other objectives in industrial and commercial production may be achieved. It was with these considerations in mind that the Government requested in 1975 a consultancy mission funded by UNDP with the objective of establishing the groundwork for the establishment of a Quality Control and Testing Centre. The consultant also advised the Ethiopian Standards Institution on the construction and organization of the Centre.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of \$250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

2. On the basis of the recommendations of the consultancy mission, the Government has decided to proceed with the establishment of the National Quality Control and Testing Centre. Not only will the Centre be instrumental in providing pertinent research and test results necessary for the elaboration of certain national standards where basic local data are required for their finalization but will also facilitate the integration of the standardization procedure with quality-control efforts in the light of prevailing national economic needs.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objective of the project will be to help to establish within the organizational structure of the Ethiopian Standards Institution (ESI), a National Quality Control and Testing Centre. In this context, the Government has also requested UNDP to support the establishment of testing laboratories and auxiliary services relevant to mechanical and building materials, chemical products, electrical products, textile and leather products, agricultural and food products. The project will also assist in the development of procedures for testing materials, products and commodities, in carrying out research relative to the physical and mechanical characteristics of products their chemical composition, safety, durability, etc., in the training of national staff in various aspects of quality control, and in the operation of a standardization scheme.

III. Inputs

4. Through the technical supervision of the Executing Agency, UNDP will provide for the services of a chief technical adviser experienced in the management of a national standardization institution, and an expert on national quality control and certification schemes. Provision will also be made for a subcontract for fixed-term consultancies in laboratory furnishing, testing of building materials, chemical products, textile products, agricultural and food products, and for equipment maintenance and servicing. Twelve international fellowships of four months each will be provided for technical on-the-job training of national staff, as well as a financial allocation for the purchase of laboratory and logistic equipment. There is also provision for miscellaneous goods and services.

5. The Government will provide project personnel, equipment and miscellaneous items.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	\$
Personnel	291 200
Subcontract	250 000
Training	72 000
Equipment	798 000
Miscellaneous	10 000
	<u>1 421 200</u>

7. Of the total amount approved, \$33,300 will be for planned expenditure beyond the current IPF period (1979-1982).

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is \$10,168,100 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS DEPT.



UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2647
(ZAM/77/008)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBIA

Management Development and Advisory Services (ZAM/77/008)

Date of present approval:	March 1978
Starting date of project activities:	March 1978
Planned completion date:	December 1981
To be executed by:	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Government implementing agency:	Office of the Prime Minister
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	\$1 159 100
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The efficiency of the Zambian parastatal sector is of decisive importance for national prosperity and socio-economic progress. At present, most of the parastatal bodies are inefficient and the improvement of their performance is essential for attaining the economic and social objectives laid down in Government's economic policies. The accelerated implementation of the Zambianization policy should also contribute to increased employment of Zambians and improvement of their living standards. A major factor limiting the expansion of employment opportunities, however, has been the acute shortage of Zambian manpower with the requisite qualifications, which has necessitated the continued recruitment of expatriates. The critical shortage of qualified and experienced Zambian managers and technical personnel has been found at all levels in the parastatals and private companies as well as in Government ministries. Furthermore, existing training facilities have proven inadequate for producing the numbers of trained managers required by the nation.

2. In 1969, the Government accordingly requested UNDP for assistance in the establishment of a Management Development Advisory Service Centre. This request was precipitated by the urgent need for trained managers in view of the rapid development of the country's

/...

industrial and commercial enterprises. The project (ZAM/70/502) started in 1971 and ended in 1974. Its expert component included the chief technical advisor and three experts. A follow-up project (ZAM/74/008) was approved in December 1974 for a period of three years (1975-1977) and its expert component included the chief technical advisor and five experts in different fields of management training. The total UNDP contribution in this area of assistance has so far amounted to \$1 320 900. The present project (ZAM/77/008) has now been approved to complete the work begun earlier.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objectives are to: (a) establish the Management Development Advisory Services (MDAS) as a high-level management consultancy and training unit with policy development and co-ordination responsibilities, fully staffed by Zambians; (b) assist parastatals through the provision of consultancy services to improve their management systems and performance; (c) help to build within parastatal organizations an internal capability and system for developing and training their managers and supervisors; (d) assist in strengthening and expanding the management training capacity of educational and training institutions; and (e) help to develop the management abilities of small-scale entrepreneurs and businessmen. To this end, the national and international staff working together will: (a) build MDAS to become a permanent management consultancy institution; (b) provide management consultancy services to parastatals to improve their performance; (c) develop in-service management training and development capability; (d) assist in strengthening and expanding institutional training capacity and output; and (e) develop management abilities of small businessmen to create viable enterprises and generate employment.

III. Inputs

4. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for the services of a chief technical adviser and experts in the respective areas of management training, financial management, personnel management/organization development, production management, marketing and sales management, and equipment. The Government will provide qualified professional and supporting staff, office space, supplies and equipment directly to the project.

IV. Financial data

5. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	<u>\$</u>
Personnel	1 142 000
Equipment	8 000
Miscellaneous	9 100
	<u>1 159 100</u>

6. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is \$1 026 500 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS DEPT.

UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2648
(BUR/74/027)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA

Food and Drug Quality Control Laboratory

(BUR/74/027)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	February 1979
Starting date of project activities:	February 1979 (Excluding previous preparatory assistance in 1975)
Planned completion date:	October 1981
To be executed by:	World Health Organization (WHO) in association with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Department of Health (Ministry of Health)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	\$388 400
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Facilities for testing food samples of the common type such as raw milk, water and certain varieties of processed food are available at the National Health Laboratory, but the competence for the comprehensive testing of food adulterants, additives, toxic and harmful substances has yet to be developed. Moreover, the Laboratory has no facilities or experience in the quantitative assay of pharmaceutical products. The Government will not be in a position to enforce the provision of the Burma Public Health Act until well-organized food and drug quality control laboratory facilities are available.

2. A preparatory mission from the WHO Regional Office for South East Asia visited Burma in 1975 to make a thorough study of the food and drug quality control services. The present project results from the discussions and inspections of the laboratories made by the mission.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of \$250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

II. Objectives and activities

3. The projects aims at: (a) up-grading the facilities at the National Health Laboratory for food and drug analysis; (b) developing trained manpower for testing in areas such as pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacology, drug microbiology and biological standardization; (c) establishment of an instruments service for food and drug analysis; (d) establishment of an agency for receiving, storing and distributing international standards/reference substances used in food and drug analysis; (e) creation of a unit for the compilation of standards and specifications for the drugs and food items produced locally and imported into Burma; and (f) building the nucleus of a library for reference books and journals.

III. Inputs

4. Under the assistance now approved, UNDP will provide, through the Executing and Associated Agencies, the services of consultants in food and drug administration, drug microbiology, biological standardization, pharmacognosy, pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacology. UNDP will also finance: administrative support personnel; fellowships for overseas training; equipment and supplies for the food and drug laboratories; office and transportation equipment; the renovation of the laboratory buildings and animal house; and miscellaneous costs.

5. The Government will provide: a national project manager and two deputy managers who will be responsible respectively for the food and drug activities; technical and administrative staff for the National Health Laboratory; the costs of all local training; locally available expendable and non-expendable supplies and equipment; office premises and laboratories; miscellaneous charges and sundry expenses.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	<u>Previously approved</u>	<u>Present approval</u>	<u>Total approved</u>
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
International personnel	8 100	85 700	93 800
Training	-	109 600	109 600
Equipment	-	189 400	189 400
Miscellaneous	-	3 700	3 700
	<u>8 100</u>	<u>388 400</u>	<u>396 500</u>

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is \$82,500 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS DEPT.

UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2649
(BUR/74/026)
11 January 1980
ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA

Strengthening of Health Services in Newly Industrialized Areas (West Bank of the Irrawaddy River) (BUR/74/026)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of Present approval:	December 1978
Starting date of project activities:	December 1979 (Excluding previous preparatory assistance in 1975)
Planned completion date:	March 1981
To be executed by:	World Health Organization (WHO)
Government implementing agency:	Department of Health (Ministry of Health)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	\$396 400
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The west bank of the Irrawaddy River is an area of rapid industrial growth. Petroleum and natural gas have been found in this zone and a number of industrial establishments based on these products have been set up. It is expected that the west bank will become the industrial heartland of Burma.
2. As a consequence of the industrial expansion in the area, the population and labour force are expected to grow at a rate higher than average. To date, however, the health and social welfare facilities for workers and their families living on the west bank have not kept pace with the demands generated by the demographic and industrial growth in the area. The Government intends, therefore, to mount a programme of comprehensive health services for workers and their families including occupational health, environmental

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of \$250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

sanitation, preventive and curative facilities, and primary health care in factories.

3. In 1975 a WHO team visited Burma to review the Government's proposals for the Irrawaddy health project. Because of the financial difficulties of UNDP at that time, an immediate follow-up to the mission's recommendations for external assistance was not possible.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The project will concentrate on three newly industrialized areas which fall within eight of the twenty townships on the west bank. The total population of these eight townships is estimated to be 1,175,100 people. Its objectives are to: (a) provide in an integrated manner, curative, preventive, disability/rehabilitative, referral and health information services for the workers and their families in the industrial areas together with a system of periodic medical examinations of factory workers; (b) develop occupational health services for industrial workers and measures for industrial hygiene and safety; (c) establish laboratory facilities in support of the general medical and health services in the project area which will also permit the periodic testing of water, pollutant and effluent samples; (d) advise on environmental sanitation and water supply; and (e) provide in-service and overseas training for medical and health workers.

III. Inputs

4. Under the assistance now approved, UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency: consultants in industrial hygiene, sanitary engineering and chemistry, maintenance of instruments, toxicology; administrative support personnel; fellowships; laboratory equipment and supplies; two X-Ray plant; physiotherapy equipment; occupational health instruments; four ambulances and other vehicles; office equipment and supplies; library and reference materials; and miscellaneous costs.

5. To carry out the activities for which assistance is approved, the Government will make available: a national project manager and counterpart personnel to the internationally recruited consultants; administrative and technical support staff; the local costs of training activities; locally available expendable and non-expendable supplies and equipment; buildings for laboratories, dispensaries and offices; and miscellaneous costs for operating and maintenance charges.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	<u>Previously approved</u>	<u>Present approval</u>	<u>Total approval</u>
	\$	\$	\$
International personnel	1 200	80 300	81 500
Fellowships	-	78 300	78 300
Equipment	-	219 200	219 200
Miscellaneous	-	18 600	18 600
	<u>1 200</u>	<u>396 400</u>	<u>397 600</u>

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is \$512,300 in kind.